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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 20.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

President Wilson believes the "ideals of America are entrusted to the navy." That is a solemn as well as inspiring truth. It follows that America can not be too foresighted or generous in the provision of an adequate navy.

We welcome back to Vermont Mason A. Green, formerly of the Rutland Herald, and now editor of the Wilmington Times. Editor Green wields a vigorous as well as a facile pen, and he knows Vermont like an open book.

The American line has issued orders that no contraband of war be carried hereafter on its steamships. That is a splendid move, and trans-Atlantic travel will unquestionably govern itself accordingly by patronizing the American line and securing assurances of safety.

The aerial battles between balloons and other sorts of aircraft, which formerly excited our wonder in fiction, have now become veritable matters of fact. We are told of a battle between aeroplanes and a dirigible balloon in which the latter with sixty men was dashed to the earth with fatal results.

We are proud of our navy, but let us not forget the fact that we have not a single battle cruiser like those with which England defeated the Germans in the North sea. If we were in a sea fight we would have to ask the fast enemy to wait until our dreadnaughts could catch up and hit them.

AN INSPIRING UTTERANCE.

President Wilson reflected the highest and most inspiring patriotism in his brief address on the navy, which he reviewed in New York. What could be more eloquent or impressive while the great battleships of the nation were assembled on the Hudson below, than this brilliant peroration of the President's speech:

"I never go on the streets of a great city without feeling that somehow I do not confer elsewhere than on the streets with the great spirit of the people themselves, going about their business, attending to the things which concern them, and yet carrying a treasure at their hearts all the while, ready to be stirred not only as individuals, but as members of a great union of hearts that constitutes a patriotic people."

"And so this sight in the river touches me merely as a symbol of that, and it quickens the pulse of every man who realizes these things, to have anything to do with them. When a crisis occurs in this country, gentlemen, it is as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo, it is as if the things which you were in connection with were spiritually bred."

"You had nothing to do with them, except if you listen truly to speak the things that you hear. These things now tread over the river, the spirit now moves with the men who represent the nation in the navy, these things will move upon the waters in the manoeuvres; no threat lifted against any man, against any nation, against any interest, but just as a great, solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else that she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

It is a great privilege and a fine thing for the youth of America to feed on lofty thoughts like these. No patriotism is so grand and inspiring and uplifting and ennobling as that which is unselfish and which takes in all humanity.

WHAT GERMANY HAS LOST.

(From the Boston Journal.)

Does Germany appreciate the extent of what she lost when the Lusitania went down? Are her representatives in this country incapable of comprehending the fact that, regardless of the technical status of the case, the killing of 1,500 men, women and children caused a revolution of sentiment in the United States which can hardly be ignored by a nation that has expended time, money and energy from the beginning of hostilities to retain the good will of Americans?

Germany may explain to the satisfaction of every loyal German that her "warning" on the day that the Lusitania sailed from New York on the final voyage covered every possible objection to that method of warfare; she may convince professional war-sharps that her measure of retaliation against England was justified even to the bitter end of the Lusitania, but she can not convince the average American man and woman that what she did was civilized warfare and warranted by any present or possible emergency.

ITALY MAY FIRE SWITZERLAND AND BALKAN STATES.

Pending the reply of the German government to the American note of protest concerning the Lusitania and other cases, attention is temporarily directed to the situation in southern Europe. Italy must have long been a puzzle for the belligerents, as it has been for the on-looking world. One day the public is led by popular uprisings in favor of war to suppose Italy is on the very verge of hostilities. The next day, the Italian newspapers declare the country must be prepared to fight unless Austria grants the territorial concessions demanded by the government at Rome. Ministries rise and fall, and soldiers come and go amid the turmoil but still actual peace continues.

We have believed all along and still believe that the Italians are playing a shrewd game of shuttlecock, and every time they make a hit Germany urges new concessions on Austria, while the allies are indirectly constrained to raise their bid. The latest Austrian concessions included the province of Trente, the ancient Trentino, eastern Friuli, with Gorizia and Gradiska, and some of the Dalmatian islands on the east side of the Adriatic, opposite Italy.

These concessions did not meet the demands of the Italian populace, however, and former Premier Giolitti, who has leaned toward neutrality to a marked degree, was denounced bitterly. The Tribuna, the newspaper organ of the ex-premier, pronounced untrue the reported withdrawal of Italy from the triple alliance, but Gabrielle d'Annunzio publicly declared on his honor that Italy had denounced the triple alliance on May 4.

The King and Parliament are temporizing but Premier Salandra has managed to create the impression that he is with the Italian people in their demand for the realization of Italian aspirations. The premier's resignation has still further complicated the situation. Indeed, the present crisis is regarded as the most serious the nation has confronted since the war began. For illustration, when the people in Milan learned that the Salandra cabinet insisted upon resigning, 50,000 men and women are said to have congregated and shouted: "Down with the Parliamentary Camorra!" "Death to Emperor William!" "Death to Giolitti!" "Hurrah for the war!"

It is also stated that when King Victor Emmanuel left the royal palace, he was recognized, and hissed, while the populace assembled shouted: "Down with the monarchy!" "Long live the republic!"

The utterances of the mobs thus afford our readers a better idea of the attitude of the Italian people thus represented and of existing conditions than would columns of description. It should not be assumed, however, that the Italians are unanimous in the directions indicated. On the contrary, as might be expected, a large faction is opposed to war, backing the King and Parliament who are inclined to strive for neutrality.

These popular uprisings and demonstrations may help the government to play its game with the belligerents. If Austria and Germany doubt the force of public sentiment behind the Italian demands, the government at Rome has simply to point to the bitter denunciations of the assembled populace and clashes on the Austrian frontier.

In the meantime the troops and police are reported as having difficulty in restraining the mobs from attacking the German and Austrian embassies. Indeed doubt is expressed whether tranquillity can be restored until war is declared. The Italian newspapers are expressing indignation because Giolitti provoked the crisis, and the belief is expressed that it would be unsafe for him to try to form a ministry to succeed that of Salandra.

If the Italian mobs are in earnest, Italy would seem to be facing the alternative of war and revolution, like that in Portugal. If the Italian populace is being used shrewdly to help play a diplomatic game to secure what it might not be able to secure through actual war, then the tempest may be lulled when the masters of the populace will it.

Let us assume that war will soon be declared between Italy and the central powers, and glance for a moment at the conditions likely to prevail. It has been declared that Italy would first strike Turkey, with the idea of making good her claim to Turkish territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Her fleet, which is modern and formidable, would thus be able to operate to good advantage against Turkish ports without serious danger to itself. After Italy had established itself in Albania and elsewhere in that region, it could turn its attention elsewhere.

Germany and Austria would not be idle in the meantime. Emperor William of Germany is said to hate the Italians even above the English, for reasons readily apparent to those familiar with Italy's desertion of the other two members of the triple alliance. Germany has played a two-fold game in sending her former chancellor to Rome to negotiate with the Italian government to remain neutral. If Prince Buolow succeeded, he seriously weakened the cause of the allies. If he failed, he yet succeeded in gaining time for Germany and Austria to work out their plans to meet possible Italian onslaught.

Arguing from the previous course of the Germans in every instance, it is safe to say that the Kaiser would seek to strike Italy first in the event of hostilities and make the enemy bear the brunt of the devastation of war. The advantages of such a blow are obvious.

But Switzerland stands between Germany and Italy, and offers a far more inviting route for an invading army than the Tyrolean Alps. The Austrians have already assembled large forces in their own territory, but the Germans would have to get in behind the Alps before striking Italy.

This situation leads us to consider the prediction that if Italy joins the allies, Germany will cross Switzerland to get at Italy just as she crossed Belgium to reach France. A glance at the map will show that if Germany wins she will need a strip of Switzerland to enable her to establish an open port for her territory on the Mediterranean, whether she strikes for the Adriatic or takes a slice of Italy on the west to enable her to reach the Gulf of Genoa.

It might be argued that Germany's terrible experience in Belgium would serve to deter her from an invasion of Switzerland. The valley between the Alps and the Jura mountains would open a route to southern France, while Germany's possession of eastern Switzerland would enable her to use the St. Gothard tunnel, which German capital so largely helped to pierce the Alps. She would thus strike both countries where they are least fortified. It is stated that engineers have been stationed to blow up the Jura railroad and the tunnels whenever Germany shows indications of invading Switzerland, but Germany has undoubtedly foreseen all this as it has practically every other military necessity of this war.

Manifestly tremendous issues hang upon the decision of Italy. It may mean war for Roumania and other Balkan States in support of the allies as well as the invasion of Switzerland. If Austria grants the Italian demands for all territory, racially or strategically attached to the country, war may be avoided. If not, a new and still more horrible chapter may be added to the history of Europe's continental conflict.

NEW WAR DEPARTMENT PLAN

Provides for 400,000 Men in Four Armies.

Militia to Be Ready for Call with Regulars as Backbone—Vermont Troops to Number 1,500—Mobilization at Colchester.

The plan, approved by the war department, for the organization of four field armies of three divisions each, which plan gives the number of troops of all arms that each State would be called upon to provide immediately for the national defense in the event of a national crisis, has been transmitted to the national guard commanders of the various States for their guidance. In the event of a national emergency, New York State would be expected to provide a full division of troops, and they would be mobilized on Staten Island, with New Dorp as the center of mobilization.

The divisions are numbered from five to 16, and are so arranged that adjacent States are included in the same divisions. The first four divisions would, in the event of trouble, be organized with the regular army as the backbone, and would represent all of the States of the Union. In the tables that follow, in which the various divisions of the four armies are given, the numbers of troops of various arms are omitted, and only the aggregate totals by States and divisions are given. These figures are:

FIFTH DIVISION.
State and mobilization center. Men.
Maine, Augusta 2,224
New Hampshire, Concord 2,575
Massachusetts, South Framingham, 12,114
Vermont, Colchester 1,500
Rhode Island, Quonset Point 2,241
Connecticut, Niantic 5,568
Total 25,240

SIXTH DIVISION.
New York, New Dorp, S. I. 25,351

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna 27,432

EIGHTH DIVISION.
Delaware, New Castle 774
New Jersey, Sea Girt 6,388
Maryland, Haleshorpe 6,114
District of Columbia, Ft. Meyer, Va. 1,122
Virginia, Richmond 6,982
West Virginia, Terra Alta 2,969

NINTH DIVISION.
North Carolina, Camp Glenn 7,067
South Carolina, Columbia 5,215
Florida, Jacksonville 3,212
Georgia, Macon 5,174

TENTH DIVISION.
Alabama, Montgomery 5,941
Mississippi, Jackson 5,517
Tennessee, Nashville 6,114
Kentucky, Fort Thomas 7,062

ELEVENTH DIVISION.
Michigan, Grayling 7,754
Ohio, Columbus 12,829

TWELFTH DIVISION.
Illinois, Springfield 14,234
Indiana, Fort Benjamin Harrison, 7,191

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.
Wisconsin, Camp Douglas 5,940
Minnesota, Fort Snelling 7,027
North Dakota, Fort Lincoln 2,900
South Dakota, Redfield 6,263
Iowa, Des Moines 6,923

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.
Missouri, Nevada 8,700
Kansas, Fort Riley 4,674
Nebraska, Lincoln 4,594
Colorado, Golden 8,024
Wyoming, Cheyenne 4,001

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.
Arkansas, Fort L. H. Roots 4,506
Arizona, Wilcox Barracks 1,860
New Mexico, Las Vegas 7,431
Texas, Austin 7,431
Oklahoma, Chandler 3,109
Louisiana, Alexandria 3,029

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.
California, Sacramento 9,805
Oregon, Clackamas 3,105
Washington, American Lake 5,098
Montana, Fort W. H. Harrison 1,969
Utah, Fort Douglas 1,942
Idaho, Boise Barracks 1,900
Nevada, Carson City 291

Grand total 225,561
This total force is divided into 24 companies of coast artillery, 196 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of cavalry, 24 regiments of field artillery, 12 battalions of engineers, 12 companies of signal corps, 18 ambulance companies, and 36 field hospital companies. These armies total in men as follows:

Coast artillery 23,051
Infantry 167,160
Cavalry 14,537
Field artillery 26,220
Engineers 7,742
Signal 1,551
Sanitary troops 6,294

In addition to the above troops, the new mobilization plan also calls for the mobilization with cavalry divisions as field army troops, a total of 25,319 men, of which 3,541 are of the heavy artillery, 3,441 of the horse artillery, 18,731 of the cavalry, 1,041 signalmen, 8,880 engineers and 811 sanitary soldiers. This, added to the total, includes in the 12 divisions by States, contemplates an army of 318,294 men.

"The figures in the table," says Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, "represent enlisted strength only. In case any unit is made up complete with a single State, the corresponding headquarters and sanitary detachments, if any, are included in the figures."

"The total enlisted force provided for in the table is 318,294. The organization, in time of war, of recruit depot troops, headquarters detachments and trains is expected to bring the total up to about 400,000 men."

"Stowed up" at Middle Age.
The hard working kidneys need to require aid sooner than other internal organs. "I middle age many men and women feel twinges of rheumatism, have swollen or aching joints and are distressed with short, disturbing bladder ailments. Foley Kidney Pills are safe, prompt and can be depended on to give relief." J. W. O'Sullivan.

IMPORTANCE OF GARDEN PATHS

They May Make or Mar the Garden.

No outdoor retreat ever proves what it should be without the appropriate inlets and outlets, and the case of many garden paths which afford inviting chances for a stroll among the gay flower-beds. What would so surely spoil a garden as awkwardly twisting paths, or innumerable walks cutting up some beautiful plan, massed to give color to a certain section, or badly levelled paths, where puddles and holes in the ground make an eyesore of the whole place?

Thus, in making notes for some of the new plans this year it might be well to stop and consider the fact, first of all, that the actual size of the garden must determine the number, length, and breadth of the walks for the large garden and a strip barely three feet wide for the smaller area. No form of path is more generally pleasing than the grass walk, with its soft green carpet, especially when appropriately edged, but it will require proper drainage, thorough care, mowing, as well as an alert eye for weeds.

GRAVEL AND BRICK PATHS.
If a gravel path is preferred, a good foundation should be made by digging out the earth to the desired width (about a foot and a half deep) and laying out the gravel in a layer of three to four inches. The gravel should be of the size of small stones and unadorned with pebbles. This makes a smooth, clean, elastic, and satisfactory walk.

Brick walks are also very popular, and afford a fresh bit of color against the green of the lawn or low hedges. Few plants can vie with it in color, and although the beauty of any path should lie not in its conspicuousness and flaring tint (as, for example, in the use of gaudy tiles), but in a quiet effectiveness, still bricks often lend a pleasing contrast, and are often appropriately employed with excellent results. A brick path is made by using for a foundation the same materials as in the first six inch layer described above, and on this is spread the second layer of small stones, only mixed with lime and water and sand, to a depth of some four inches. On top of this should be put a layer two and one-half inches thick of sand, when the path is ready for laying the bricks.

The average small garden no walk is more picturesque than the flagged pathway, adding great charm to a garden border of hardy flowers, its soft and subdued gray always lending additional beauty to the brilliancy of the blossoms. There are various methods of preparing the ground for a flag walk, the more elaborate fashion being to place a foundation of mortar, and then the flags to set in the mortar.

HINTS ON RAISING BROILERS

Breeds, Market Requirements, and Profits.

The first essentials in raising broilers, whether for one's own table or perhaps more profitably for some one else, is to know what a broiler is, namely, what the market requirements are. A young chick to be eligible for the title of "broiler" must be full-feathered, well-developed, especially in breast and thigh, and with a compact form. The meat must be tender, juicy when cooked (virtues imparted by rapid growth), and in America the bird with a yellow skin and shanks commands the top price. If other qualifications are there, and the carcass is clean and free from pin feathers. Big combs and long legs, detract from the appearance of broilers, even though they are plump and otherwise up to the mark.

These requirements should be met first by selecting the proper breed. For instance, the White Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, or White Wyandotte, reach a weight of four and one-half to two pounds in ten weeks, although the average is about twelve, if properly fed. If squab broilers are wanted the White Leghorn will produce a pound broiler of the finest quality in the fourth week, and thereafter until the chicks are feathered, to avoid overcrowding, about thirty in one pen is enough in winter, where there is little opportunity for birds to get out on the ground daily; to keep the flock uniform as to size and vigor by eliminating the poor-looking birds, to make the birds take plenty of exercise, thus keeping them healthy and hungry, for the more they can be induced to eat and digest properly, the faster they will grow; to see that their food is not only wholesome, but contains a greater per cent. of flesh-forming material, meat scrap, and plenty of green food, than is customary to feed where the chicks are being raised for layers and brooders, and, finally, to finish the birds off by adding a bit more corn to their ration, thus sending them either to the family ice chest, or market, plump and inviting to the eye of the purchaser.

SOME OF THE SECRETS.

The secret of broiler-raising is to set only strong, fertile eggs from healthy stock; to provide warm, clean brooders where the temperature may be kept at the proper point, to degrease the brooder, to degrease the brooder, to degrease the brooder, and thereafter until the chicks are feathered; to avoid overcrowding, about thirty in one pen is enough in winter, where there is little opportunity for birds to get out on the ground daily; to keep the flock uniform as to size and vigor by eliminating the poor-looking birds, to make the birds take plenty of exercise, thus keeping them healthy and hungry, for the more they can be induced to eat and digest properly, the faster they will grow; to see that their food is not only wholesome, but contains a greater per cent. of flesh-forming material, meat scrap, and plenty of green food, than is customary to feed where the chicks are being raised for layers and brooders, and, finally, to finish the birds off by adding a bit more corn to their ration, thus sending them either to the family ice chest, or market, plump and inviting to the eye of the purchaser.

As to cost of production, H. E. Lewis, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, gives the following figures:

Cost of chick at hatching, including egg and pro-rata cost of incubator 9.05
Feed cost 10
Labor cost, not including picking and packing05
Expense of marketing05

Total 24.15
The profits will depend largely on the season, ranging from 50 cents to \$1, and sometimes a little more.

UNLUCKY MOSES

"Economy has its pains as well as its pleasures," says a Washington proacher, "if the experience of an old negro of my acquaintance counts for anything."
"One spring Moses was going round town with the face of dissatisfaction. When I questioned him, he poured forth his troubles in these words:
"Marse Tom, he come to me last fall and he says: 'Mose, dey's gwine to be a hard winter, so you be keerful and save 'em waxes fast and tight.'
"And I believe Marse Tom, yaseh. I believe him, and I save and save, and when de winter come I find out not no hard ship and dere I was wid all dat money fust thrown on my hands!"—Philadelphia Record.

THE PICTURESQUE COSSACKS

More Distinctive Class Than the American Cowboy.

Original Slav Stock Wild Freebooting Folk Who Have Never Bowed Their Heads to Any Yoke—Czar's Best Soldiers.

Apprenticed to Mars at birth, as were the Spartans before them, the Cossacks, survivors from a young, non-industrial, in-the-spirit world are the most picturesque fighters on Europe's battlefields. A frontier folk like the people of our early west, a mixture of many adventurous elements, and constituting within their own country a class more distinctive than that of the American cowboy, they have finally been sublimed to the needs of the great imperial government at Petrograd, taken over just as they were into its machinery, and preserved as a soldier-caste. A wild, conquering, freebooting folk, the Cossacks have been brought within the fold of Russian civilization as soldiers, descendants of warriors and progenitors of generations of soldiers to meet the future needs of Slav empire."

It is with these Cossacks, the men who, in the defense of national peace, have won the vast empire of Siberia for Russia and who, in each Russian war for the last 100 years, have formed the Czar's irresistible first-line strength, that today's statement of the National Geographic society deals. More clearly defining this military folk, the statement continues:

"The Cossacks are a people of the limitless steppes, a people of close corporation, situated in Russia as a race apart, a soldier-caste, their state a military organization, their connection with the great empire maintained through the imperial war department, the administration of their internal affairs practically in their own hands, and their privileges as a caste, the vast empire of Siberia, those of the Spartans, soldier-caste, or those comparable to the soldier-caste of older Indian organization. The Cossacks came of the original Slav stock, but they were those Slavs who never bowed their heads beneath a yoke foreign or domestic, who lived a free life on the borders of their race's civilization, wandering, fighting, conquering, and those of the Tartar and Georgian lands, who lived by the hunt and by plunder, and who maintained themselves on the border of Asia and Europe free of all serfdom."

"These sturdy Russian wanderers assimilated many adventurous elements, took up among them many Tartars and Slavs, and the Cossack caste became a more or less distinct one. The total Cossack population of Russia is more than 2,000,000. Some years ago, they owned nearly 140,000,000 acres of land, of which 30,000,000 was arable and 9,000,000 forest land. This land is held by the Cossacks in community partition as a state reward for their military service. It will be seen that the Cossack caste is a more or less distinct one. The total Cossack population of Russia is more than 2,000,000. Some years ago, they owned nearly 140,000,000 acres of land, of which 30,000,000 was arable and 9,000,000 forest land. This land is held by the Cossacks in community partition as a state reward for their military service. It will be seen that the Cossack caste is a more or less distinct one. The total Cossack population of Russia is more than 2,000,000. 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